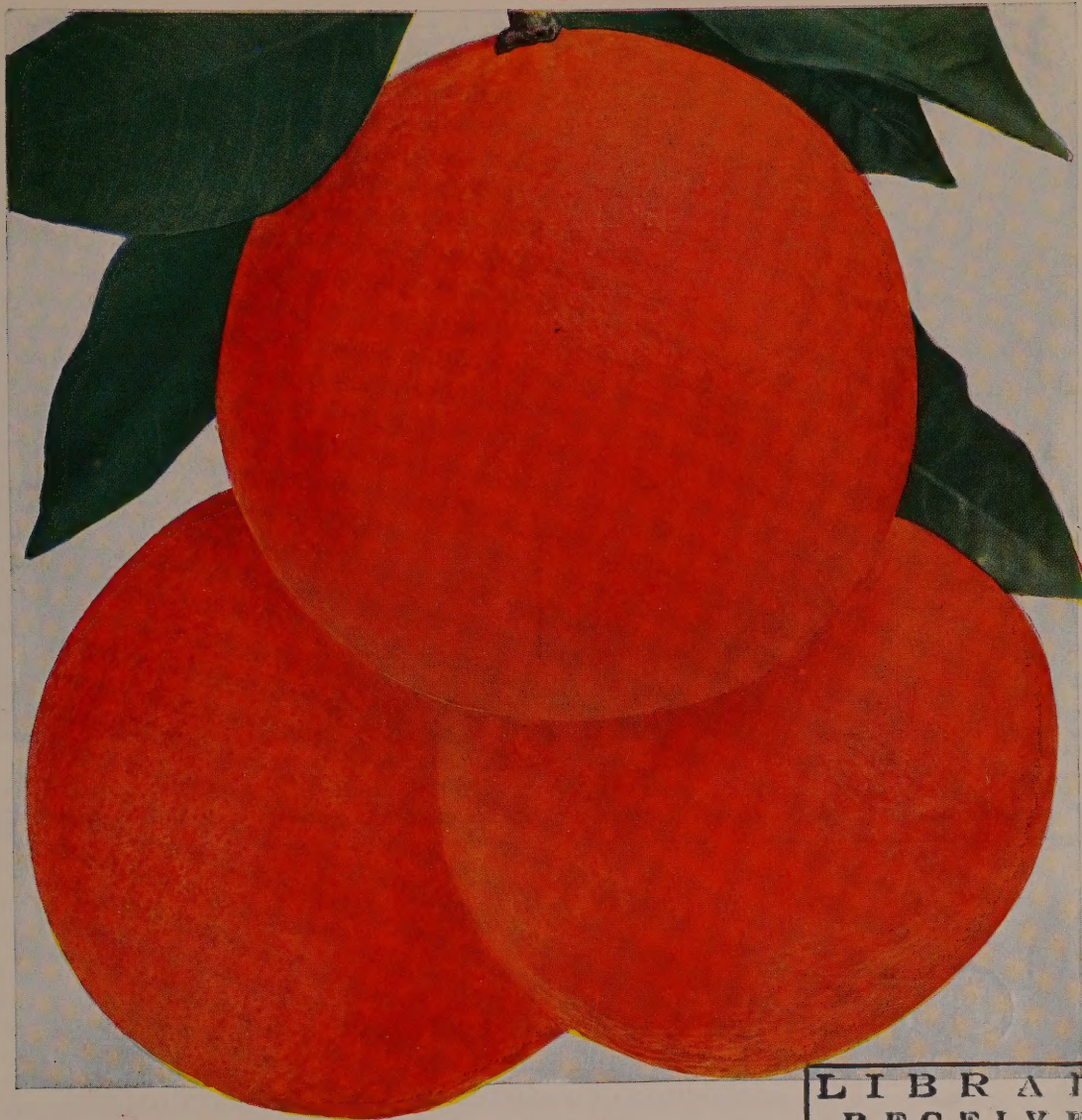


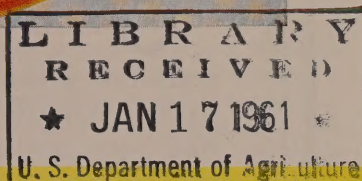
62

[1961]

Fr



ORANGES, Temple



CITRUS CATALOG

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.

WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

Largest Citrus Nurseries in the World

Parent Company founded in 1882

Citrus Nursery organized in 1908



A well-cared-for Orange Grove promising abundant crops and profits

FOREWORD

FOR over fifty years our main business here at Winter Haven has been the growing of citrus nursery stock. From the very beginning the dominant principle in the production of our trees has been to deliver to our customers the very best that knowledge and skill can produce. All of our experience, both practical and scientific, has been applied toward that end. While we have grown to be the largest citrus nursery in the world, this does not necessarily mean much to a prospective buyer until he stops to consider that the reason for such growth is nothing more or less than the result of a continued and ever-increasing demand for trees that have absolutely made good in every respect.

It never has been, and never will be, the policy of this Company to over-encourage the planting of citrus in the state, believing rather that new grove plantings should keep pace only with the demand for citrus fruit at satisfactory prices to the grower. With that idea in mind, we are featuring and recommending only the varieties which, in our opinion, offer marked possibilities for future profit.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.
Winter Haven, Florida



CITRUS FRUITS

THE GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY has grown more citrus trees than any other nursery in the world for a great many years. While we produce other nursery trees as well, the growing of citrus trees has always been the foremost interest of our nursery business. Our varieties are selected strains with a straight-line history going back to an individual tree of known merit. Care is taken in propagation to select well-developed buds from trees of authentic parentage, making sure that the young trees are true to name—quality trees in every particular.

Here in Winter Haven we are in the very center of the citrus industry. We are constantly in touch with the growers, the caretakers, the packers, and the canners. We can thus determine the trend of the popularity of the different varieties from the standpoint of market demand and profit to the grower. We also have ready access to the findings of the State Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred, only a few miles away, where valuable experiments are constantly being carried on with new varieties, root stocks, fertilization, spraying, and all the other phases of citrus culture. This source of information is invaluable to us, because we are immediately in position to put into practice any new methods which, after exhaustive tests at the Experiment Station, have been found to be practical and beneficial.

In the past dozen years great strides have been made in all branches of the industry but we believe there are far greater developments yet to come. It will always be our endeavor to keep abreast of the times and to provide our customers with the very best varieties, grown under the latest and most scientific methods.

ROOT STOCKS

Citrus trees can be grown on roots of any member of the whole citrus family. We have tried a great many of them. Most of them, for one cause or another, are not adapted for citrus fruit culture under general conditions. We have found that practically all requirements for success under different climatic and soil conditions can be met with Sour Orange, Rough Lemon, and Citrus Trifoliata stocks. Successful, heavy-bearing, beautiful groves are produced from trees on all of these stocks, but no one of them will meet all conditions. It is largely a matter of soil, location, and climatic conditions.

There follows a brief discussion of these principally used root stocks as well as several others which also have merit.

ROUGH LEMON. This stock has a decided influence on the variety top worked upon it, especially as affecting its growth and degree of hardiness. Rough Lemon is the thriftiest growing of all stocks and induces a vigorous growth of top. On account of its wide-spreading root system and very thrifty growing characteristics, it is the best stock for light sandy soils. Trees worked on it do well on soils so lacking in fertility that other stocks would be complete failures. On account of its rapid, vigorous growth, trees on Rough Lemon stock are more tender than when propagated on other stocks and should be planted where there is little or no danger from cold. As a rule, light sandy soils such as are found on the lower East Coast and in the high rolling regions of Central Florida are quite immune from frosts, and to this type of soil the Rough Lemon stock is best suited.

CITRUS FRUITS

ROOT STOCKS, continued

SOUR ORANGE. No stock on which citrus fruits are produced is more widely used than Sour Orange. No stock is better adapted for the production of healthy, vigorous trees and fine-quality fruit under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. The first budded groves in Florida were grown on Sour Orange roots and this stock is being used almost entirely in all of the other citrus-producing sections of the world. It is a deep-rooted stock, healthy, free from disease, and hardy. It is adapted to the heavier soils such as good flat woods land, hammock and muck, and on these lands produces fine, vigorous trees. For the production of high-quality, late-keeping fruit it is unsurpassed.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. Citrus trees on this stock are suitable for planting only in North Florida and the Gulf States. These trees are grown in our main nursery at Glen Saint Mary, Fla. Write us there for list of varieties and prices.

CLEOPATRA MANDARIN. This may be termed an "all-purpose" stock. It seems to do equally well on all types of citrus soils. It is particularly well adapted for small fruits such as kumquats and calamondins, as well as the acid fruits such as lemons and limes. Many growers prefer it for oranges, especially the Temple. We do not attempt to bud all varieties in this stock, as the demand is not sufficient.

SWEET SEEDLING. This stock may be produced from seeds of any of the sweet oranges. We generally use Pineapple orange seeds on account of the vigorous, healthy growth of the seedlings and the strong likelihood that the heavy bearing characteristics of the Pineapple will be imparted to the varieties budded to it. Sweet Seedling root stock is adaptable to all sandy, well-drained soils. The demand for trees on this stock is increasing. We do not keep all varieties on hand but endeavor to maintain a constant supply of seedlings. In this way we are in position to fill special orders for customers if arrangements are made at least a year in advance.

Recommended Distances for Planting

Orange Trees (except Temple): 15 by 30 ft.; 20 by 25 ft.; 20 by 30 ft.; 25 by 25 ft.

Temple Orange Trees, all Lemon and Lime Trees: 15 by 25 ft.; 18 by 25 ft.; 20 by 20 ft.

Grapefruit Trees: 20 by 30 ft.; 25 by 25 ft.; 30 by 30 ft.

Number of Trees to the Acre

Distance Apart	No. of Trees per Acre	Distance Apart	No. of Trees per Acre
15 by 25 ft.	116	20 by 30 ft.	72
15 by 30 ft.	96	25 by 25 ft.	69
18 by 25 ft.	96	25 by 30 ft.	58
20 by 20 ft.	108	30 by 30 ft.	48
20 by 25 ft.	87		

To determine number of trees to the acre for other spacings, multiply the distance between trees in the row by the distance between rows. Then divide that figure into 43,560 and the result will be the number of trees required for one acre of land.

CITRUS FRUITS

By H. Harold Hume

In this new citrus book, Dr. Hume has revised and brought up to date all the vast material contained in his previous book, *The Cultivation of Citrus Fruits*. It deals exhaustively with all the latest information on varieties, propagation, nursery practices, planting, fertilizing, pruning and frost protection, and it covers the details of grove management and harvesting and marketing the crop. Insects and diseases are described and methods for their control are discussed. It contains 444 pages and 213 illustrations from drawings and photographs. Price \$10.50 per copy, postpaid.

ORANGES

Since the very earliest days, the Orange has attracted the attention of fruit growers and fruit consumers. Today it is one of America's most important fruit crops and based upon it an enormous industry has been built up, and in addition to its importance in commerce, it has lost none of the charm that has come down to us from ages past. From time to time during the period which has brought the Orange to its present important place in industrial development, it has been prophesied that too many trees were being planted, that the fruit supply would so outrun the demand that producers would not receive satisfactory returns from their crops. In moments of pessimism, many have been guilty of such predictions. Yet, they have not come true, and looking at the matter broadly it is a safe venture to say that such a condition will never come about.

Hamlin Orange

Throughout the history of commercial citrus culture in Florida there has been a constant effort to find a high-quality, early, round Orange—one having early maturity combined with good flavor and attractive appearance, without the shortcomings of so many early Oranges. An Orange combining all of these good qualities has been in existence for more than sixty years.

The variety was first brought to our attention by H. A. Wright, of Glenwood, and later, in December, 1913, by F. W. Bredow, of Glenwood, a resident there for over forty years. From one of the original trees we secured budwood and began propagation of the Orange under the name of Norris Early Seedless. Later we changed the name to Hamlin, and under that name it has attained its enormous popularity and become known as the ideal early Orange. It matures in late September and early October, somewhat earlier in the northern citrus belt than in the southern. In Polk County it will often pass the legal acid test the first week in October, and it can generally be shipped at that time. It shows very good color as soon as it is mature enough to ship.

In color it is a clear, golden yellow, tinged with deep orange-red, which becomes more pronounced if the fruit is allowed to hang on the tree until full maturity. The texture of the skin is wonderful. It has the smoothest rind of any round Orange known to us and it is a distinctly fancy fruit.

Its flesh is melting, very juicy, with real, delicious Orange flavor at its earliest maturity. It is practically seedless—most fruits have no seeds at all, but some contain from one to three seeds. The sizes are those for which the market pays the highest prices—176's and 216's, with, of course, a very few 150's and 250's. Over a period of years it has proved to be an excellent shipper. Its normal season is October, but on Sour Orange stock it can be held ninety days without deterioration.



Hamlin Orange

CITRUS FRUITS

Lue Gim Gong Orange

This splendid late Orange has been the standard commercial variety for many years. For the muck soils of the Everglades it is a special favorite, due to its late maturity.

The tree is a thrifty, vigorous grower, producing a low, well-rounded head, spreading rather than high and upright. In our own groves and nurseries we have observed, during several cold snaps, that trees of this variety invariably suffer less injury than other varieties of round or sweet Orange. This has been the experience of many other growers under widely different conditions.

The Lue Gim Gong is a regular, consistent bearer, the equal, if not the superior, of any late Orange in this particular. This is very unusual, for in the case of most late varieties, if the fruit is allowed to hang on the trees until late in the season, the crop following will be light.

The fruit is edible in March and April, but is then too acid for most tastes. It is ripe in May and from then on is delicious. While it will hang on the trees for months, for all practical purposes it should be marketed as a remarkably late Orange, say in June or July. The fruit is nearly, or quite seedless.

Murcott Orange

This fine hybrid, while only recently recognized as a commercial moneymaker, is by no means a new introduction. It was first propagated in the early 1920's, through the original budding by Charles Murcott Smith at Bayview, Fla.

Its great potentials became evident with the advent of concentrate processing. The fruit is extremely high in solids (sugar), and its juice yield is high in both quantity and color. It is also a superior fruit shipped in fresh form, for it peels easily, carries well and presents a handsome appearance.

The Murcott reaches maturity in February, and its marketing season extends through April. It apparently grows well budded on any of the commonly used root stocks.

Parson Brown Orange

Our strain of Parson Brown goes straight back to the original source, and we have been growing it in orchard and nursery for more than fifty-five years. We have selected and re-selected it from bearing trees until we know there is no better Parson Brown than the old Carney Parson Brown, Glen Saint Mary selected and grown. It was introduced about 1878 by Capt. J. L. Carney, of Lake Weir, Fla. The fruit is medium to large size, of fair quality, and is ready to market in early November or sometimes late October.

Pineapple Orange

The fame of this variety was established many years ago, and of all the Oranges which have originated in Florida it has been most largely planted. It often happens that varieties in favor at one time are later supplanted by others, but this has not been the case with Pineapple. No orchard planting today is contemplated without considering this variety, and we venture to say that so long as Oranges are grown in Florida the Pineapple Orange will make up a generous part of the output.

The fruit is of good size, a deeper, richer red in color than any other round Orange we know. Of course, it has to become well ripened before its full color develops, and in some localities it takes on higher color than in others. In quality it is unsurpassed, its flavor being a rich blending of sweet and subacid peculiar to the variety. It resembles the pineapple not only in taste but also in odor. Pineapple Orange trees bear well. For its season, December to February, it has no superior.

Dancy Tangerine Orange

This Orange, a "kid glove" Orange, by the way, is almost an exclusive Florida citrus monopoly, as it is not grown in sizable commercial quantity in any other citrus-producing area in the world. Its sale has never been properly pushed, but with the correct merchandising and advertising effort put behind it, Tangerines should bring the growers very satisfactory returns.



The Temple Orange

ILLUSTRATED ON FRONT COVER

In August, 1924, we acquired the nursery interests of the Buckeye Nurseries, Inc., Tampa, Fla. These were the largest nurseries in the world devoted exclusively to the growing of citrus trees. For many years the late Myron F. Gillett and his son, D. C. Gillett, occupied a foremost position in the citrus nursery business of Florida. Among their achievements was the introduction of the Temple Orange. In the transfer above mentioned, the Temple copyright and franchise came into our possession. Planters are absolutely sure to get from us trees of the true Temple Orange with a straight-line ancestry back to the parent tree.

We believe that, when propagated on the right stock and the trees properly handled on any good citrus soil, Temple is one of the finest Oranges ever brought into cultivation. We have very complete knowledge of the behavior of Temple on all the important citrus stocks. We do not offer it for sale on Rough Lemon stock, as on this stock, especially on young trees, the fruit has a tendency to coarsen and dry out. On Sour Orange, Sweet Seedling, Cleopatra, and for North Florida, Citrus Trifoliata, wonderful high-quality, heavy, juicy fruit is produced, and it can be planted on lands to which these stocks are adapted with every assurance of success.

More and more satisfactory financial returns from the production of citrus fruits are dependent upon the growing of strictly high-grade fruit. From every standpoint the Temple Orange is a fancy fruit. With its beautiful appearance and fine quality, Temple has taken an outstanding position in the citrus markets. Production has reached the point where during its season Temple is quoted in produce and sales bulletins under its own name and brings fancy prices. Temples are marketed during the latter part of the Tangerine season and considerably later. Inclusion of Temple in the setting of a grove will yield a very profitable return for the planter. The planting of it cannot be overdone, as we sell the genuine Temple exclusively, and sell only a limited number each year.

Glen Summer Orange

The Glen Summer is our own trade name for a comparatively new and promising variety now being propagated under several different names and given wide publicity. The fruit closely resembles the Valencia but when grown on Sour Orange or Sweet Seedling root this Orange ripens later in the spring and can be held on the tree later in the summer than the Valencia or Lue Gim Gong. Inasmuch as prices for Oranges increase each summer as the supply diminishes, any fruit going to the markets in July and August naturally commands a top price.

Many of the oldest plantings are now in bearing and the owners have proved their confidence in the Glen Summer by making additional plantings, in some cases doubling and tripling their original acreage.

Valencia Orange

This is, perhaps, the most famous variety of fruit in the citrus industry. It is one of the two leading varieties of California, the most prominent in Spain, and the standard late Orange of Florida. To-day it is the most widely grown late Orange and the only one to be considered for its season—March to June. Owing to the fact that it is practically the only Orange on the market at this time, the Valencia commands a fine price, and, consequently, plantings of this variety are very profitable. A survey of prices received for Valencias over a long period of years shows that the returns have been most uniformly good.

The tree is a strong grower and comes into bearing early. It blooms at the same period as other varieties—usually in February—but matures its fruit slowly, and it is not until over a year later, the following March, that it is ripe enough to ship. However, the trees put out bloom and set a normal crop while carrying the current or old one. It can be held on the trees until late May or early June, thus allowing for a wide marketing period.

Valencia fruit is of medium size, of good color, with thin skin and firm deep orange flesh. It is practically seedless, containing only a very few seeds, is very juicy and, in quality, delicious. It is also a splendid shipper, is marketed under the name Valencia, and is most favorably received in all citrus markets.

The development of concentrates and canned orange juice opened a tremendous field for this variety, for it proved to be an ideal fruit for all processing purposes.

CITRUS FRUITS



Valencia Oranges

Glen Improved Navel Orange

In many ways the Navel is the most remarkable Orange grown today. It is the Orange which standardized the output of California's citrus orchards, and perhaps it is not too much to say that this single variety has been in a large measure responsible for the citrus development in that state.

For a great many years the growing of Navel Oranges in Florida was commercially disappointing on account of the tendency of the variety to bear very shy crops of coarse, over-sized fruit. But in 1932, the late William G. Roe, a prominent fruit grower and shipper of Winter Haven, called our attention to a strain of the Washington Navel in one of his Polk County groves. These trees are each year producing excellent crops of normal-size fruit. Using budwood from this grove, we have been propagating and offering nursery trees for years under the name of Glen Improved Navel.

Many groves of this improved strain are now in bearing. We have made no attempt to push the sale of this variety, preferring rather that the demand for trees should come from the growers themselves, as a result of the fine profits obtained from the fruit. This demand has increased and every year we sell to experienced growers enough trees to plant a total of well over one hundred acres of grove.

We bud the Navel on Sour Orange and Sweet Seedling roots only; for best results trees should be planted in the heavy and more fertile types of soil.



GRAPEFRUIT

The Grapefruit industry of today is a growth of not more than eighty years. The increase in cultivation, production, and use of Grapefruit is without a parallel in American horticulture. It is Florida's greatest single fruit contribution to the tables of the world, and it is in Florida that its culture has reached its greatest development. Its consumption has increased faster than the supply. Extensive advertising in various ways, resulting in wide distribution, has been a large factor in popularizing this very wholesome fruit. In addition, it should be remembered that, tree for tree, a Grapefruit planting will produce twice the number of boxes of fruit that orange trees will at practically the same cost of production. For example, under the same conditions, assuming that a six-year-old orange tree will produce 2 or 3 boxes, a Grapefruit tree of the same age will yield 4 or 6 boxes. The market for Grapefruit is continually broadening, and canning the fruit has greatly widened its distribution. On the whole the Grapefruit outlook is very satisfactory.

Duncan Grapefruit

We consider Duncan the finest early Grapefruit grown. During all the years we have been in the citrus business (and during this time we have grown, observed, and tested a host of varieties), we have never found a Grapefruit which is quite the equal of Duncan in all-round desirability. It has everything a Grapefruit should have, and is lacking in no particular. Its size is exactly what the markets want and pay best prices for—54's to 70's. Its shape is round, slightly oblate, and it packs well. Color a clear light yellow, with oil-cells showing through the smooth skin. The juice content is particularly heavy and possesses more than any other Grapefruit the true sweet-bitter-acid-grapefruit flavor. The season of this fine Grapefruit is an extended one. It is ripe enough in color and quality to ship in early November, and it can be held on the tree without deterioration until late in May. We have been propagating Duncan for more than fifty years. Our first budwood was secured from the original Duncan tree at Green Springs, Fla. It has weathered the storms, cold spells, and neglect of more than eighty years and is still bearing good crops. Through all the cold periods which we have experienced during the past quarter of a century, both in north and south Florida, we have observed that Duncan invariably has suffered less than any other variety. It is unquestionably the hardiest of all the Grapefruit.

Marsh Seedless Grapefruit

This fine variety originated at Lakeland, Fla., and was first brought to notice and grown by C. M. Marsh, about 1895. Its most marked characteristic is its practically seedless fruit. Its marketing season begins in January, and, because it is so nearly seedless, the fruit can be held on the trees later than all other varieties. The fruit is very handsome in appearance, with smooth yellow skin. The quality is fine, a great favorite in the markets, and always commands good prices. It is becoming known as a distinct variety, and sells, not simply as Grapefruit, but under its own name. Like all other varieties of Grapefruit which we grow and recommend for commercial planting, Marsh Seedless fruits run in the sizes most desired by the fruit trade.

The tree makes a low, dense, spreading head, often measuring more across the spread of the branches than it does in height. It bears heavy, regular crops. In every well-balanced planting, Marsh Seedless should be given a liberal place.

McCarty Grapefruit

Many years ago the McCarty Grapefruit, an Indian River variety named for the late C. T. McCarty, attracted our attention. After keeping it under observation for several years, we decided to propagate it. It possesses in a marked degree the distinctive habit of producing its fruits singly instead of in bunches or clusters. This feature, coupled with its late ripening period and its very high quality, has so impressed us with its merits that we have come to regard McCarty as one of the finest Grapefruits grown in Florida today. Because it does not grow in clusters, the fruit is very uniform in size and shape, and very free from those blemishes caused by clustering, such as extensive scale injury and misshapen fruits. We believe this variety is not surpassed by any other as a regular, uniform bearer. The fruit is of best market size, light, waxy yellow in color, with skin of beautiful texture. It is distinctly a fancy fruit; has a perfect Grapefruit flavor and the flesh is melting, free from fiber and rag when properly grown. It is the favorite for canning.

CITRUS FRUITS

Glenred Grapefruit

Glenred is the trade name we have given to our own particularly fine strain of the red-fleshed variety commonly known as Ruby Red, Texas Red or Ruby Blush. The discovery of this new variety we consider one of the most important developments in the Grapefruit industry for many years.

In appearance the fruit closely resembles the Thompson Pink variety, with two all-important exceptions: whereas the flesh of the Thompson is a delicate pink, the flesh of the Glenred is a dark, rich pink, resembling the color of a ripe watermelon; and whereas the Thompson does not show its pink color on the outside, the rind of the Glenred "blushes" attractively. This characteristic distinguishes the Glenred easily from any variety of "white" Grapefruit without the necessity of cutting the fruit.

In habit of growth and time of maturity the Glenred closely resembles the Marsh Seedless. The fruit is slightly larger, however, not quite so flattened, and is of course commercially seedless.

Thompson Pink Grapefruit (Pink Marsh Seedless)

Even though the swing in popularity has been toward the red-fleshed variety, many growers still prefer the pink seedless variety on account of the splendid quality of the fruit and the vigorous, healthy growth of the tree. To meet this demand, we have continued the propagation of the Thompson Pink in limited quantities.

This variety originated as a sport of the Marsh Seedless. It is very similar to its parent, slightly larger, not quite so flattened, of excellent flavor and the flesh a delicate pink in color. It holds late on the tree and retains its quality well.

KUMQUATS

The Kumquat is the smallest of the citrus fruits in general cultivation in this country. Usually the plants are called bushes, for they do not make trees. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet, with a spread of branches about equal to its height. The bright, dark green leaves and deep golden yellow fruits make a very pleasing combination of color. The flowers are small, sweet-scented, and appear in June on the shoots produced earlier in the same season. The fruit ripens during the fall and winter, beginning with the month of November. As an ornamental alone, it is not surpassed by any other evergreen shrub with which we are acquainted.

We have found it a profitable fruit to grow, as the trees yield well and can be planted close together. When gathering the crop we always cut the fruit from the trees with twigs and leaves attached, and pack a goodly proportion of leaves with the fruit. The fruit always sells better with foliage attached. This is an advantage, as the leaves help to fill up the basket and make a larger bulk than if the fruit alone were packed. The fruit is largely used by shippers of fancy boxes to "dress up" these boxes and is also in demand for table decorations at the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday seasons. Very appetizing jelly and marmalade may be made from the fruit, and it can also be crystallized. For commercial planting, for use as an ornamental, or for home use only, Kumquats are well worth planting.

Meiwa. Fruit round; pulp sweet when fully ripe. Of quite recent introduction and very desirable. Best of all Kumquats to eat out of hand.

Nagami. Fruit oblong, about 1½ to 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter; fruit golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp and juice sprightly, of fine flavor. Tree forms a nice head and is quite ornamental.



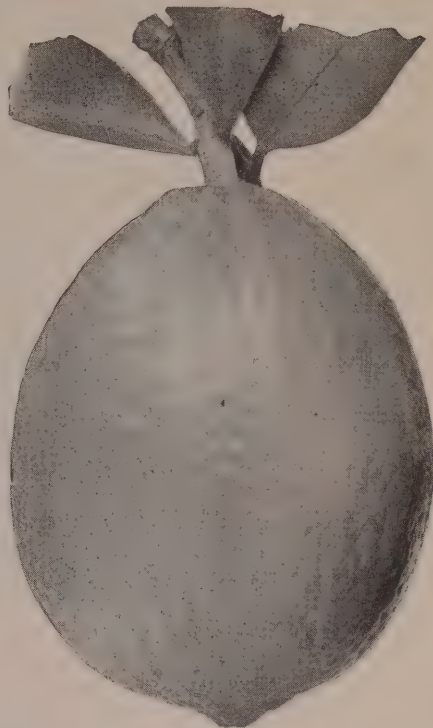
LIMES

The Tahiti (Persian) Lime

Of all the acid fruits which may be grown in Florida, the Tahiti Lime is one of the most satisfactory for home use as well as for commercial planting. It is not quite so hardy as the lemon and its culture should be confined to localities where there is little or no danger of injury from cold. It grows as a dense-foliaged, round-topped tree, 12 to 15 feet in height. It is a very vigorous grower and remarkably free from insect pests.

The fruit of the Tahiti is of the finest quality for making ade. It is best suited for use when full size but while the skin is still green. In size and shape it resembles a small lemon, but it is a much smoother and nicer fruit. It is seedless and has a splendid Lime flavor, superior to other varieties of Limes. Our experience has shown that the Tahiti Lime is a complete success budded on Rough Lemon or Cleopatra stock and planted on well-drained, sandy land. On these stocks it makes a splendid growth and is very prolific.

Matured fruit, partly grown fruit, and blossoms are found on the trees at nearly all seasons of the year, but the heaviest bearing season is in the summer when the fruit is in greatest demand.



Tahiti (Persian) Lime

Lakeland Lime

For locations where frost injury is likely, we recommend planting the Lakeland in preference to other more tender varieties. It is about the size of the Mexican or Key Lime and its flavor is excellent. On account of its thin rind it is not a very good shipper, but for the local markets and home use it has exceptional merit. The trees are hardy throughout Central and South Florida. They are practically everbearing and commence to bloom and bear fruit the first or second year after planting.

LEMONS

Up until several years ago, the growing of Lemons in Florida was confined principally to backyard plantings. Climatic conditions here are not conducive to the production of Lemons which can successfully compete in fresh form with the California product. However, the advent of processing—and in particular the development of concentrates—has done much to change this picture.

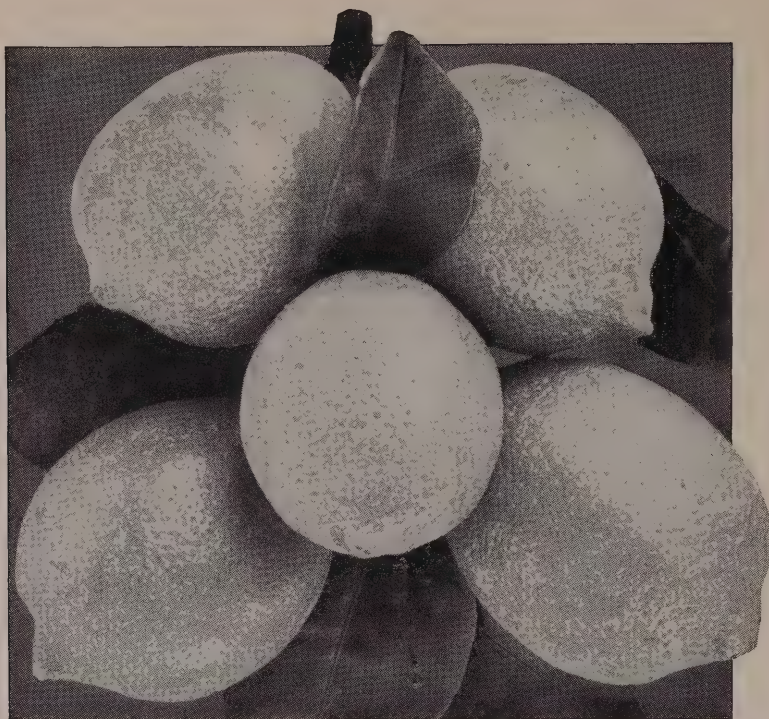
In the past few years hundreds of acres have been planted to Lemon trees, and Florida lemon juice in various forms is beginning to gain a prominent place on grocery shelves all over the country.

Meyer Lemon

This variety, also known as the Chinese Lemon, has attracted favorable attention because of its hardiness, thrifty growth, and heavy fruiting. The fruit, when mature, is almost round, very smooth, and takes on an orange color in both rind and flesh. It ripens mostly in the fall and winter months.

On account of its lack of resemblance to the ordinary yellow Lemon, it may prove difficult to build up a market for the Meyer in competition with the long-established California and Italian varieties. Notwithstanding, a number of leading growers are planting the Meyer extensively, and, with proper merchandising, it is entirely possible that a market can be established. Most certainly it should be grown extensively for home use and for the local market.

CITRUS FRUITS



Harvey Lemons

Ponderosa Lemon

An exceptionally large Lemon, fruits weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. This fruit, while a great novelty, has at the same time a well-defined usefulness. The juice from one of them will make a large pitcher of lemonade. It can also be used in all the culinary ways in which ordinary Lemons are used. It makes a very fine, thrifty, ornamental tree and bears heavy crops when quite young. Two or three of these trees should be included in every home orchard planting.

Harvey Lemon

We discovered this remarkable Lemon in Pinellas County, Fla., a number of years ago. We grew it experimentally for a time until we were convinced we had a Lemon which would be a completely desirable fruit for home consumption in Florida—and possibly even for commercial production.

We have been selling Harvey Lemon trees for many years with entirely satisfactory results to the purchasers. The trees grow equally well on all root stocks and may therefore be planted in any type of citrus soil. They are thornless, grow upright rather than sprawling, and are practically immune to scab and other fungous diseases generally so common to the Lemon. We also have good reason to believe the Harvey is much more hardy than other Lemons, and it will certainly stand as much cold as orange and grapefruit trees.

But it is the fruit itself that makes us so enthusiastic about this Lemon. In shape it closely resembles the California and Sicily varieties. Even when fully mature, it never becomes over-size or puffy. It colors naturally on the tree if permitted to become fully ripe or it takes on a fine color in the coloring room.

While more or less everbearing in habit, the main crop matures from August to October. Both juice and acid content compare most favorably with the best commercial varieties. The trees bear heavy crops, commencing the third year after planting. Too much cannot be said in favor of this fine fruit, and we give it our unqualified endorsement.



THE TANGELOS

Of all the hybrids produced in the course of breeding new types of citrus fruits, the Tangelos have attracted more interest and promise a more worthwhile future than any other group. There are many varieties of Tangelo but all of them are the result of crossing grapefruit with the tangerine. This resulted in a whole new series of orangelike fruits, many of them more beautifully colored than any orange, and of exquisite flavor and aroma.

We have watched and studied these Tangelo varieties for many years. We have compared the growing habits and bearing characteristics of the trees, the size, texture, color, and maturity dates of the fruits, and the possibilities of the different types from the standpoint of commercial profits. As a result of our study, we have selected three varieties which we consider outstanding.

Orlando Tangelo

This fine variety formerly known as the Lake, is the earliest maturing, generally in time for the Thanksgiving market. It thus supplies a need at a time when tangerines and Temples are not ripe enough for shipment. The Orlando is the size and shape of a large tangerine but more nearly resembles a highly colored orange in general appearance. In fact, it is already being classed and marketed by some packers as a fancy orange rather than a Tangelo.

The fruit is smooth when properly grown. The deep orange pulp is tender and melting, very juicy and sweet. It has little rag and low acidity but is not insipid.

Seminole Tangelo

This variety ranks next after the Orlando in maturity, ripening in December but holding well into March. In size it is somewhat larger than that variety and is one of the most attractive of all citrus fruits in appearance. Like the Orlando, this is not a "kid glove" variety but peels much more easily than the common sweet orange. Its flavor is sprightly, combining sweetness with just enough acidity to make a delicious combination. The rind character and shape of the fruit give evidence of good shipping qualities.

Minneola Tangelo

This variety closely resembles the Temple orange in appearance but has a smoother and tougher rind. It is the latest maturing of the Tangelos we offer, being at its best from February through April.

Its high color, good shipping quality and few seeds especially recommend it for commercial growing. It can readily be distinguished from other Tangelos by a slight protuberance at the stem end but not forming a distinct nipple.

Like the other Tangelos, the Minneola is packed full of juice and the flavor is excellent.

OTHER VARIETIES

Calamondin

Small, 1¼ inches in diameter, deep orange-red, flattened, with thin skin, easily separated from the pulp; sections easily separated as in the Mandarin oranges; juice clear, strong acid (5 per cent), with a pleasant, peculiar flavor. Prolific, ripening during November and December. This citrus tree is very hardy. In north Florida it has shown itself to be nearly or quite as hardy as the Satsuma orange. It is a very handsome tree and well worth planting for its ornamental effect. The juice makes an ade that can hardly be surpassed.

Eustis Limequat

This citrus fruit was the first of its kind offered to growers. It is the result of a cross between the Nagami kumquat and a lime. The fruit is oblong or roundish oblong, somewhat larger than the ordinary run of Key limes, with skin resembling that of the grapefruit in color and texture, but with a flavor or taste peculiar to itself. The acid is clear and strong and of finest quality. The tree is hardy and may be grown at least wherever the sweet orange can be produced and the indications are that its culture may be extended beyond these limits.

CITRUS FRUITS

PLANTING INFORMATION

THE PLANTING SEASON

In Florida, planting is usually done either in the winter, from December 15 to March 15, or in the summer after the rainy season starts. The winter is preferred, as at that season the ground is cool and moist and the trees become well established before the spring drought begins. We are in position to offer our customers expert assistance in the planting and care of young trees, and in many cases we actually arrange all details of the planting work where the grower is inexperienced and prefers to have us plan the work.

SETTING THE TREES

It is best to plant the trees as soon as possible after they are received from the nursery. If planting must be delayed, the trees should be removed from the box or bales in which they are shipped and heeled in to prevent the roots from drying out. The roots should never be permitted to become dry, even for a short time. When they are taken to the field for planting they should be kept covered with wet packing or carried in a barrel half filled with water. The holes dug for the trees should be of ample size to receive the roots without crowding and should be dug at planting time, as otherwise the soil will dry out too much. Just before they are planted, all bruised or broken roots should be trimmed from the trees with a sharp knife. The trees should be set at the same level or an inch or so higher than they stood in the nursery. If set deeper, the topmost feeder roots are smothered and the tree fails to make proper growth. The roots should be evenly spread out and surface soil packed among them until they are well covered. Not more than 1 or 1½ inches of soil need be placed over the top-most roots. It is very essential that the soil be well firmed and packed so that it is in close contact with the roots. After the hole is filled with well-packed soil, a shallow basin should be made around the tree and five or ten gallons of water applied. To prevent evaporation of moisture, the basin should then be covered with a mulch of dry soil. When there is danger of frost, the basin should be omitted and the trees mounded or banked with soil so that the lower portion of the tree, up to a point well above where it was budded on the stock, is protected from the cold. Dry, clean soil, free from waste or litter, should be used, as trash or decayed matter frequently attracts wood-lice. As soon as the danger from cold is over, the mounds should be removed, as soil left mounded about the trunk in warm weather may favor bark diseases or cause the bark to become heated. The trees should be watered from time to time whenever their appearance indicates the need. In the absence of sufficient rain or during a protracted dry spell it is well to water the young trees every ten days. By examining the top-soil around the trees it may be determined whether or not the moisture level has receded sufficiently to make watering necessary. Except during the rainy season, the ground in the tree rows should be cultivated so that a dust mulch is formed and evaporation checked as much as possible.

In shipping trees from our nursery, we cut back the tops to a point which by experience we have found will give the best results in the grove. Tops must be cut back to make up for the pruning which the roots receive at transplanting. The balance between the root system and the top must always be maintained. Trees that are headed at planting time will need very little pruning for the first two or three years. After the grove is planted, it is an excellent plan to make an accurate diagram showing the location of each tree and variety.

FERTILIZING

Most Florida soils require the addition of fertilizer for the production of the most profitable fruit crops and to obtain satisfactory growth in young trees. The kind, quantity, and frequency of application of such fertilizer varies so greatly in each locality that we recommend to the grower that he secure the advice of a reputable fertilizer company on this question. Also valuable pamphlets on citrus culture can be obtained by writing to the Florida Experiment Station at Gainesville, Fla., or the Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred, Fla.

For young trees, the first application should be made several weeks after planting, using three-quarters to one pound per tree. Similar applications should be made every six weeks until the middle of September. Fertilizer should then be discontinued until early March, at which time the same six-weeks schedule may be resumed, but with an increased amount per application. The fertilizer should be scattered in a circle around each tree and worked in lightly. The important thing in starting young trees is to provide a constant supply of plant food so as to keep them growing vigorously throughout the year, except during the winter months.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY
Citrus Nurseries: WINTER HAVEN, FLA.

Signature of Customer.....

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY

WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

CITRUS NURSERIES: DUNDEE, eight miles south of Haines City on State Hwy. No. 17

CITRUS PRICE LIST

EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 1956

All Grapefruit and Tangelo Trees . . . All Orange Trees Except Dream Navel and Marcott			Dream Navel and Marcott Orange Trees		
ONE YEAR BUDS	1/2" caliper	1.25	1/2" caliper	1.50	
on 4 year roots	5/8" caliper	1.35	5/8" caliper	1.60	
	3/4" caliper	1.50	3/4" caliper	1.75	
TWO YEAR BUDS	1"-1 1/4" caliper	1.75	1"-1 1/4" caliper	2.00	
on 5 year roots					

All Lemon, Lime, Kumquat, Limequat, Calamondin and Mandarin Trees

ONE YEAR BUDS (best size available)	1.50
TWO YEAR BUDS (3/4" caliper and up)	2.00

All above prices are subject to change without notice

IMPORTANT:

PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY



Use the following table to determine the prices on total number of trees ordered.

If less than 25 trees	add 25 cents per tree to above prices.
If less than 100 trees	add 15 cents per tree to above prices.
If 100 trees or more	The above prices are net.

Our Prices do not include express or parcel post charges. For further details regarding delivery charges, please refer to "Terms of Business" on last page of Citrus Catalog.

LIST OF VARIETIES

ORANGE TREES:

Hamlin, King, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Lue Gim Gong, Temple, Tangerine, Valencia, Glen Improved Navel, Glen Summer, Dream Navel, Marcott.

GRAPEFRUIT TREES:

Duncan, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Glenred Seedless, Thompson Pink.

TANGELO TREES:

Orlando, Minneola, Seminole.

LEMON TREES:

Ponderosa, Harvey, Meyer, Sicily.

LIME TREES:

Tahiti (Persian), Lakeland, Bearss.

KUMQUAT TREES:

Meiwa, Nagami.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Calamondin, Mandarin, Eustis Limequat.



Terms of Business

Location. Our office for the handling of citrus tree sales is located on the second floor of the American National Bank Building, Winter Haven, Fla. Our citrus nurseries and packing house are located at Dundee, on State Highway No. 17 seven miles east of Winter Haven and eight miles north of the Bok Singing Tower. Visitors are always welcome.

Prices. No prices are published in this Catalog, but a copy of our current price-list is enclosed. Special prices for large acreage plantings or colonization projects will be gladly quoted on request.

Cash, or satisfactory reference, must accompany all orders for immediate shipment, unless other terms have been previously arranged. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season, a deposit of 25 per cent is required.

Method of Shipment. Please state clearly how you wish shipment made—Parcel Post or Express. Lacking this information, we will use our best judgment. On orders shipped by Parcel Post, add 25 per cent to the total cost to cover cost of packing and postage. Express shipments will be forwarded charges collect.

Truck Shipments. On orders for 500 trees or more, shipment will be delivered free of charge by our truck, direct to the location of the planting. Orders for smaller lots of trees can also frequently be delivered in this way, provided they can be combined with larger shipments on the same truck. This added service insures our customers receiving their trees within the shortest possible time after they are dug.

Substitution. It is our desire to furnish stock exactly as ordered. On orders for commercial plantings, substitution of varieties will not be made without permission from customer. On small orders, items which we are unable to supply will be omitted unless we are instructed to substitute.

WE GUARANTEE all stocks sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guaranty is limited in amount to the original price received, or at our option, we will replace dead trees if notified within a period of three months after the original planting, provided we have such stock on hand and unsold.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL CATALOG

containing descriptions of ornamentals and non-citrus fruit trees,
grown at our main nursery at Glen Saint Mary, Florida

WILL BE MAILED UPON REQUEST

Write to Our Office at Glen Saint Mary, Florida



GRAPEFRUIT, Marsh Seedless

CITRUS CATALOG

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.

WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

Largest Citrus Nurseries in the World

Parent Company founded in 1882

Citrus Nursery organized in 1908